

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.88

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 9, 1914.

Temperature 6 a.m. 71. 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 83, " 73

March 6, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 58, 2 p.m. 62
Humidity " 85, " 69

2737 二年寅甲

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.

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SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

TELEGRAMS.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

A BOYCOTT IN SIGHT.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]
London, Received March 7.
Despatches from South Africa and speeches by the deportees from that country in London on Friday evening show that negotiations have begun with the British Transport Workers' Union, the W.C.T.U., the Amalgamated Transport Workers' Union, and the Dockers' Union with a view to boycotting South African goods. The headquarters of the International Trades Union and the Socialist Federation at Berlin have also been communicated with.

To Organise African Workers.

London, Received March 8.
Mr. Tom Mann, the well-known Labour leader, has left for South Africa, being given an enthusiastic send-off by Labourites at Waterloo, where the "Marelli," and the "Red Flag" were sung. Mr. Mann said he was going to organise the workers in South Africa.

"Violence and Bloodshed".

London, Received March 8.
One of the deported Labourites, Mr. Bain, speaking at Manchester, declared that steps were being taken to exhort Labourites and Socialists everywhere in the Colonies to make common cause and to form a delegation to wait on the South African Government to show the power of organised Labour. If reason did not prevail, there was another way which could be had upon the workers—that of violence and bloodshed. It would not be the fault of the workers, but it would be infinitely better than tame submission.

Another Deportation.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown states that a member of the garrison of the Johannesburg Trades Hall, which was besieged in January and resulted in the arrest of Mr. Bain, will be deported to-morrow. The man's record shows seven serious crimes and a conviction for selling intoxicated liquor to natives. It is this for which he is being deported, and not because he participated in the Labour troubles.

A RUSSIAN TRAGEDY.

POLICE CHIEF SHOT.

London, Received March 8.
Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says the Chief of Police, Colonel Chochieff, has been shot dead by a junior officer in revenge for a reprimand.

MINE EXPLOSION.

24 MINERS KILLED.

London, Received March 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Ekatennosay says a gas explosion was caused in the Orlovo mine district of Slavjanoserbsk through a miner opening a safety lamp to light a cigarette.

In the explosion 24 persons were killed, and only two were saved. One man is missing.

BRITISH FLEET.

WELCOMED IN ITALY.

London, Received March 8.
The British Mediterranean Squadron is visiting Italian ports. Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne and his staff were the guests of the Municipality of Genoa yesterday at a banquet. A gala performance at the Theatre followed.

There is much enthusiasm at Palermo also, where the Second Squadron has arrived.

TELEGRAMS.

PANAMA TOLLS.

American Motive.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 7.
Reuter's Washington correspondent says the Bill regarding the exemption of American shipping from Panama Canal tolls has been favourably reported upon by the Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives. The Chairman of the Committee said he would press for ratification at the earliest possible moment. He denied any influence except that of national honour to be responsible for the change in the law.

The American Press overwhelmingly supports the President.

Not Afraid of Japan.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Republican leader, Mr. Mann, speaking in the House of Representatives, said that after reading London despatches expressing the opinion that President Wilson was afraid of Japan in connection with the Panama Canal tolls exemption, he underlined President Wilson's reference to "matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence" of which he spoke in his message to Congress as dependent on repeal. Mr. Mann continued:—"I don't care, but I am not afraid of war with Japan or any other country, and I will not yield at the behest of Europe what I believe to be right through fear of what anybody else might do."

ALONE WITH NATURE.

A True "Scout" Yarn.

It is a bold claim, but it seems to be justified in the case of a book which has just been published in America under the title, "Alone in the Wilderness." It is the only thing of its kind in print, says the *British Weekly*.

I hear that an English edition is to be issued shortly. Joseph Knowles, the author, entered the Maine woods last summer without clothes, matches, weapons, or tools of any kind, and remained for two months on his own resources. The failure of his experiment was freely prophesied, but there appears to be no reason for supposing that he did not accomplish it precisely as he says he did.

Knowles had had long experience as a guide and trapper, so that he knew where to find what he wanted in the woods. He knew how to start fires with a small bow, a stick, and a bit of dried wood; he was in excellent physical condition; and he was confident. As it was, the greatest hardship was the lack of human companionship. He came out of the woods on October 4, 1913, a few pounds lighter in weight but stronger than when he went in. He had acquired in the two months a bear skin robe, a bow and arrows, a lot of hornbeam, with a bowstring of sinew and a knife of horn.

He might have had an easier time, he says, if he had been granted a permit to kill as much game as he actually needed. He would not attempt such an experiment again without such a permit. But he managed to rob various wild creatures of the game they had killed and to kill a bear. Indeed, he seems to have been rather lucky here. A fox stole some trout which he had caught by damming up a pool, but he was able to steal a trout from an otter which he frightened. Two bears killed a deer for him. He cooked it, and they dug it up in the night. He countered by building a combination of deadfall and pit, with struggle he had with his animal.

There entered a strange figure of a man in a white mask, wig, and false moustache; he held in his right hand a loaded revolver. Captain Riner, says the *Chronicle*, thus describes the dash for the West.

TELEGRAMS.

DERBY FAVOURITE.

IS IT A BREAKDOWN?

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 8.
The *Sporting Life* publishes an interview with Mr. John Coleman, the famous veterinary surgeon, who yesterday examined the Derby favourite, The Tetrarch, at Stockbridge, when the horse had done a sharp five furlong canter. Mr. Coleman says that all is not well, but whether it is knee or tendon trouble cannot definitely be stated at present.

FUNDS FOR ULSTER.

London, Received March 7.
Earl Grey has cabled from New Zealand that an Australian sympathizer has subscribed £25,000 to the Ulster Fund.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

FRENCH NAVAL PLANS.

London, Received February 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Reporter on the Naval estimates recommends the construction of five additional super-dreadnoughts to restore the balance of power in the Mediterranean with Austria and Italy.

MASKED SEA PIRATE.

Cabin Fight with Armed Intruder.

An astonishing story of a masked sea pirate is told in despatches received at Queenstown by the Anchor Line mail steamer Cameronia, which has arrived from New York en route to Glasgow.

The narrative describes a murderous attack which was made upon the captain of the steamship Williamette while in his cabin by an armed and disguised man, who had other armed accomplices on the vessel. The alleged object was to loot the steamer of the gold and valuables known to be in the cabin, to overpower the crew and passengers, rob the latter, and then escape in a small steamer which followed in the wake of the Williamette.

If would appear from the statement made by Captain Reiner that the Williamette was bound from Liverpool to Seattle, and that shortly after 7 p.m. when the steamer was at Cape St. Vincent, he was sitting in his cabin, going through his accounts and papers, when he heard the knob of his door handle turn gently.

There entered a strange figure of a man in a white mask, wig, and false moustache; he held in his right hand a loaded revolver. Captain Riner, says the *Chronicle*, thus describes the dash for the West.

TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH TRADE.

FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 8.
The returns of imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the past month shows a decrease in imports of £1,736,408, and an increase in exports of £1,089,054. In the former, the decrease is principally in wool, which reveals a fall off of £1,067,514, caused cotton which decreased by £842,576. The increase in exports is mainly brought about by cotton goods, which have risen by £510,488, and machinery, which shows an increase of £320,095.

ALBANIA'S NEW RULER.

London, Received March 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Durazzo says the Prince of Wied has arrived. He was saluted upon landing and also received an ovation.

BRITISH ARMY.

NEW CAVALRY DIVISION.

London, Received March 7.
The *Morning Post* says it is understood that the Second Cavalry Division will be formed as soon as South Africa can spare more troops.

"In an instant I jumped for the revolver, and before he could crook his trigger finger and fire I closed with him. Then began a terrible struggle. We fought all over the cabin. He never relaxed his grip of the diary and to make drawings. Some of these records he left at intervals in a cache, which was visited by two friends, sworn to secrecy. Once he fell ill of fever and started for a camp. But he grew better before he reached it, and went back to the woods.

"My powerful assailant was therefore great, says the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, when the *Tanin* published a statement to the effect that the cross-hatching under the words "Postes Ottomans" engraved in Latin characters on the ten-pesa stamp was found, on examination with a magnifying glass, to be in part composed of Armenian characters, which, according to an unnamed Armenian quoted by the *Tanin*, signified "Troshim Osmanli" (Turkish Post), but, "with the exercise of a little imagination," might be found to contain the word "Troshak"—the name of an Armenian revolutionary society.

The *Tanin*'s assertions, which have caused much indignation among the many Turkish and European friends of the Minister, have been taken up by section of the Press, though it is refreshing to find that the *Postum*, with a sense of humour rare among its contemporaries, brings forward evidence to prove that the "characters" in question, so far from being Armenian, are in reality old Ethiopic!

POSTAGE STAMP COMEDY.

New Turkish Issue and Revolutionary Society.

Much surprise, not unmingled with indignation has been aroused in Turkish and European circles by the publication in the *Tanin* of what appears to be a cover attack on the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Oskian Efendi, a most able and energetic Armenian official, who during the past year has greatly improved the postal and telegraphic service of Constantinople, which is now equal to that of many European cities.

Encouraged by the successful issue of an artistic one-piastre stamp commemorating the reoccupation of Adrianople, which is said to have already paid for

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

ANOTHER LIBEL.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 8.
Reuter's Berlin correspondent says Herr Meyer, the editor of the Socialist journal *Vorwärts*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for libelling the Crown Prince in connection with his speech at Danzig. His trial, during which the Prince, while being girlishly sentimental, was also a hot-headed Chauvinist

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST ARRESTED.

London, Received March 9.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was noticed by the police on an omnibus to be proceeding to a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, and was arrested.

The news of the arrest inspired the demonstration, who, armed with sticks, decided to march to Downing Street and protest. They attacked the police who headed them off, and mounted police scattered the procession.

TO FIGHT AIRCRAFT.

CRUISER'S NEW GUNS.

London, Received March 9.

H.M.S. Iron Duke puts to sea

on the 23rd, just fitted with two new anti-aircraft guns.

This is their first appearance in the British Navy.

Two Cities in Danger.

A telegram from Lushan dated February 28 states that robbers

are outside the city and that

the soldiers who form the garrison

there are untrustworthy.

A telegram from Kuangchow dated February 27 says that

White Wolf and a thousand well-

armed mounted brigands have

clad the troops and are plan-

ning as they go westward along

the mountains.

More Brigands in Embryo.

Peking, Feb. 28.

The Cabinet has wired to the

Treaty of Anhui that it is unable

to remit funds for the payment of

Wuwei-chuan troops (i.e., old-style

troops who were enrolled under the

Manchu regime) and has asked the

Treaty to devise means to pay them

from the Provincial treasury. The

Civil Governor of Anhui also is

ordered to improve salt affairs in

Northern Anhui with a view to

raising more revenue from that

source.

Admiral Tseng's Suggestions.

Admiral Tseng has made the

four following suggestions to the

Government, namely:—

(1) Those who have been connected with the revolution and are now living in Shanghai should be allowed passage money and ordered to return home.

(2) If they refuse to obey, the

Consular Body should be approached

and their extradition

</div

Notices

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and sit up all night coughing
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for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
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Pickles, Sauces, Potted Meats, Fluid Beef.
English Ham, Bacon, Preserved Sausages,
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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.MASON'S CELEBRATED TABLE
CONDIMENTS.O.K. "Sauce," Gold Seal Worcester Sauce, Mustard Sauce,
O.K. Pickles, Tomato Catsup, Etc., Etc., Etc.,
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Hongkong, 20th A. M., 1911.

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Families On Application."The Grand Hotel orchestra will play selections during tiffin and dinner
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PROPRIETOR.

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CENTRAL LOCATION.
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Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
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Best of Food and Service.
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PERFECT SANITATION.
High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices;
Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect
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TELEPHONE NO. 1018.

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Notices

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TWEED SUITSSEASONABLE WEIGHTS, ENGLISH GOODS,
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

Chinese Finances.

The Provincial Governments are asked to postpone all construction work excepting river conservancy; they are instructed not to invest local revenues in banking and industrial enterprises, but, instead, to encourage by all possible means the investment of private capital in such undertakings; they are asked to suspend the opening of further schools, and to recall from abroad all the students maintained out of the public funds who have not already entered universities or technical schools, and to reduce the allowances made to those remaining abroad by 20 per cent. The Cabinet calculates that, if its instructions are carried out, a saving of about thirty million dollars a year will be effected in the Provincial budgets. As, however, the Provincial Budgets show a deficit of \$18,000,000, it does not appear that the anticipated balance would help the national exchequer very substantially. China may be "perfectly solvent" so far as her present indebtedness is concerned, but, having regard to the statements on the financial condition of the country contained in these frequent appeals to the Provinces, it is obvious that China cannot continue to pile up debts in the form of foreign loans and hope to avoid the irksome Foreign Debt Commission.

China Mail.

The Supply and Demand of New Shipping.

With reference to the influence of last year's shipbuilding operations on the tonnage afloat, Lloyd's state that 78 1/8 per cent. of the total merchant shipping output of Great Britain during the year (1,032,153 tons) was for registration in the United Kingdom. In other words there were drafted into our mercantile fleet new vessels aggregating just over 15 million tons. On the other hand, there were removed from the fleet during the same period, either through misadventure or breaking up, a total tonnage of only 241,000 tons; while the sales to other countries reached a record total of 780,000 tons. In addition to the new tonnage built in Great Britain ship-owners bought new tonnage from firms outside the United Kingdom to the extent of 91,000 tons, all steamers, while of old shipping 81,000 tons were purchased. The net result of these various transactions is that in the balance sheet of British shipping there was an increase of 637,000 tons in the steam tonnage, and a decrease of 55,000 tons in the sailing tonnage. Our mercantile fleet has thus a tonnage 582,000 tons greater than that of a year ago, whereas the average net increase per annum during the past quinquennial period was only 218,000 tons.

South China Morning Post.

Central China University. Two telegrams which deal with the need for increasing British participation in the world trade with China appear in Reuter's service to-day. One contains a synopsis of a speech given by Mr. Chen Chin-tac, China's financial representative, at a dinner of the British Engineering Association in London, and the second announces that Lord William Cecil has again put forward his scheme for a Central China University, with the remark that an "eleventh hour appeal" is made on account of the German Institution which has been founded and will shortly be established for the purpose of familiarising Chinese students with German electrical and engineering products. In his speech Mr. Chen, after indulging in sundry smug platitudes in connection with opium, which will be received locally with mixed feelings, referred to Great Britain's commercial interest in China's prosperity, and said that the near future would see a vast expansion of trade in China.

For a good solid meal in a la Carte or Table D'Hote with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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THE BEER THAT IS TAKING
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to be Par Excellence,

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CHINESE OIL CONCESSIONS.

Full Text of the Standard Oil Agreement.

The full text of the oil concession agreement between the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company is as follows:—

This Agreement made this 10th day of Feb 1914 at Peking, China, by and between the Republic of China represented by:—

Beijing Hsi-lung Premier Chow Tz-chi Minister of Finance

Chang Chien Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Chu Chi-chien Minister of Communications

and the Standard Oil Company of New York, an American Corporation represented by their Attorney Henry J. Everall.

Witnesseth as follows:—

Whereas Petroleum is known to exist at Yen-ch'ang and other places in Shensi and other Provinces, and whereas the nature, extent, and value of the said petroleum deposits are not fully known, and whereas the Standard Oil Company of New York is one of the most experienced Corporations in the Petroleum Trade, and has facilities at its command superior to any existing organization for exploiting, preparing for consumption and marketing.

Now therefore, we the above contracting parties do hereby solemnly agree:—

First.—The Standard Oil Company of New York will send a thoroughly competent expert, or experts, to at once make a thorough examination of the Yen-ch'ang Yen-An-fu and adjoining fields in Shensi Province and Chengtehfu (Jehol) and adjoining fields in Chihli Province. The Government of China will provide all necessary escort, interpreters, and military sufficient to insure the safety of the expedition. Expenses are to be borne by the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Chinese Government jointly.

Second.—Upon completion of the examination or at such time in the course of examination when in the opinion of the expert, or experts, sufficient data have been procured to show that the contracting parties can work to advantage the Petroleum of Yen-ch'ang, Yen-An-fu or Chengtehfu fields, then an American-Chinese Corporation shall be formed comprising both American and Chinese shareholders. The said Corporation to be chartered in the United States of America and registered in China, and shall begin operating the fields within six months after completion of the survey.

Third.—The Capitalization shall be 55 per cent. Standard Oil Company of New York and 37 1/2 per cent. Chinese Government, the 37 1/2 per cent. to be paid by the American-Chinese Corporation to the Chinese Government for the Franchise, and 7 1/2 per cent. optional with the Chinese Government to purchase at Par within two years from formation of the Corporation, failing to take up this option, the ownership of this 7 1/2 per cent. remains with the Standard Oil Company of New York. None of the Chinese owned shares mentioned above may be either sold to or owned by other than Chinese during the life of this agreement. Any increase of original capital necessary to work the Petroleum fields mentioned in clauses one, two and four shall be in the same proportions and on the same terms. The absolute and entire control and management of the said American-Chinese Corporation shall be vested in a board of Directors consisting of Standard Oil Company of New York and Chinese in the proportions of the above allotment of shares. The name of the said American-Chinese Corporation, composed as above, shall be mutually arranged between representatives of the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company of New York, as well as rules and by-laws governing the same, as soon after the signature of this Agreement as possible. Chinese citizens may purchase shares in the American-Chinese Corporation on the open market.

Fourth.—The Chinese Government hereby promises that all necessary

TUCK'S WONDERS.

A Miniature Art Exhibition in Hongkong.

A man who carries around the globe some 40,000 Christmas cards and a similar number of post cards has his hands full when he starts to display them. But he has the makings of a magnificent display when the pictures are those of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons. It should be of interest to Hongkong people, therefore, to learn that Mr. Cecil Ansell, the travelling representative of that great firm, is present in the Colony and is displaying about a ton of Messrs. Tuck's designs. They are being exhibited in one of the rooms of the Astor House which, for the time being, is transformed into a miniature art exhibition.

There is not a corner of this room which is not beautified by cards, and the whole scene is almost bewildering in its variety. It is impossible to convey, in words which shall be sufficient and yet exact, the impression left on the mind of the visitor. All that one can do is to remark generally on the display, with reference to some of the more notable lines, and to urge the would-be buyer to make a visit for himself. Only thus can he be satisfied as to the excellence of the exhibition.

One thing that must be mentioned is that, Mr. Ansell has brought with him a fine Eastern series of Christmas cards which will be put on the market next winter. This is a new departure and is sure to be welcomed in the East.

The cards are of all kinds, and value. The postcard is here, well-done but unpretentious; so are some wonderful hand coloured photogravures, and there is every style and quality of card between. For the children there are kindergarten books and boxes.

Of the cards, a few may be specially mentioned. The King's card shows the meeting of King Richard the Lion Heart with Saladin; the Queen's card is the first Prince of Orange and Princess Mary; the Prince of Wales's card is the Victory, while the German Emperor's card shows the Hamburg fleet putting to sea. By the way, Messrs. Tuck have just received the German Royal Warrant and are the only British firm to have this. There are also some magnificent Paris salon pictures.

Mr. Ansell is to leave for Shanghai and the North on the 10th, and there is plenty of time for the exhibition to be visited; and it is better worth a visit than anything we have seen for a long time.

Standard Oil Company of New York that the working of Petroleum in the Yen-ch'ang, Yen-An-fu and adjoining fields in Shensi Province and Chengtehfu (Jehol) and adjoining fields in Chihli Province shall be exclusively entrusted to the American-Chinese Corporation mentioned above, to develop, refine and market, and that the Chinese Government will give every assistance and protection in doing the same and furthermore will undertake not to give monopoly of Petroleum territories to any other foreigners but agrees that no concession whatever for petroleum-bearing properties in China be given to other foreigners until the proposed Corporation's working prove satisfactory to the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company of New York, which period shall not exceed one year from date of signing contract.

This Agreement is for sixty years from the date signing during which term the Chinese Government promises that no other Foreign individual or Corporation will be allowed to produce Petroleum or any of its products in the said districts. In the event of the Yen-ch'ang, Yen-An-fu, Shensi Province or Cheng-tehfu (Jehol) Chihli Province Fields proving worthless this agreement shall apply to any other district in Shensi or Chihli which the aforesaid experts shall on examination approve.

Fifth.—The Chinese Government hereby promises that all necessary

GENERAL NEWS.

Miniature Wedding Gifts.

A new custom has been introduced at recent weddings in Paris. Miniature reproductions of the presents that are too big to be shown at the reception are placed among the other gifts. But he has the makings of a magnificent display when the pictures are those of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons. It should be of interest to Hongkong people, therefore, to learn that Mr. Cecil Ansell, the travelling representative of that great firm, is present in the Colony and is displaying about a ton of Messrs. Tuck's designs. They are being exhibited in one of the rooms of the Astor House which, for the time being, is transformed into a miniature art exhibition.

The Eiffel Time Signals.

One reason why wireless telegraphy seems uncanny is that we have no visible demonstration of the electrical surges up and down the antennae which generate electromagnetic waves. However, were our eyes constructed to detect the short-wave light beyond the violet portion of the spectrum, we would see the aerials of a high-powered station aglow with a bluish luminescence. The glow, which is invisible to the camera, photographs taken from the second platform of the Eiffel Tower, and looking up toward the top, show the ultra violet glow around the antenna. The photographs were taken when the Eiffel Tower station was sending out time signals. Wireless time signals have proved of great value to navigators, for by them they may correct their chronometers, and determine their position at sea with great accuracy.

facilities of transportation of Petroleum or its products from point of production to tidewater, such as railway lines or pipe-lines, shall be granted the said American-Chinese Corporation, which Corporation shall construct, maintain and operate such lines in the interest of the said Corporation. Application for same to be made before construction to Board of Communications.

Sixth.—The Chinese Government will arrange with all landowners, or lessors of land, or present workers of Petroleum deposits in the above mentioned fields, that all such petroleum-bearing lands shall be worked by the American-Chinese Corporation aforesaid, and by none other.

All expenses in connection with vacating of any lands for this purpose will be arranged by the Chinese Government but be paid for by the American-Chinese Corporation.

Royalists on value of Crude Petroleum not to exceed 15 per cent. at place of production.

Seventh.—The terms of this Agreement as above are dependent entirely upon the acceptance of same by the Standard Oil Company of New York after the examinations and reports by the experts deputed to investigate.

Eighth.—Should the Chinese Government undertake to arrange for a loan with bankers in the United States the Standard Oil Company of New York agrees to give such loan its tacit support.

Ninth.—This Agreement is drawn up in Quadruplicate in the

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety to dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

Notice



Toothache!

To those who have experienced it, the mere thought of the word brings fear and anxiety. The tormenting, lightning-like touch of the decayed tooth and the agonizing pain, which tells on of sleep and lessens the capacity for mental and physical exertion are sufficient to drive one to despair. The best remedy for the relief of toothache as of all other pains due to the nerves is:

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No. 19, Shelly Street.

TO LET.—till 31st October, 1914, No. 64, The Peak, seven rooms and drying room, furnished, including Electric fans and Telephone.

TO LET.—No. 5 Mountain View from 1st April 1914.

No. 24, Bellville Terrace, from 1st April 1914.

No. 55 Eglin Terrace, 6 rooms. No. 12 Beaconsfield Arcade, Shop.

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WANTED.—House or flat, unfurnished—Three bedrooms: 1st March—"X" c/o Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—No. 2 Park Road, "Breezy Villa," Airy and comfortable. Garden and Tennis Court. Apply to No. 4, Ripon Terrace, Hongkong, 13th Jan., 1914 [1139]

TO LET.—Furnished, "MODREENAGH," No. 21, East, The Peak, from 1st April. Apply to GLIMAN & CO., 8a, Des Voeux Road.

TO LET.—from 1st May, 1914, No. 104a, The Peak, furnished. Apply to S. J. DAVID & CO., Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E.", No. 74, Mount Kellett Road, from 1st April. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—OFFICES in King's Building. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

English and Chinese languages. In the event of dispute as to meaning the English version shall be considered binding.

Signed and sealed at Peking the 10th day of Feb. 1914.

NOTICE.

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 and print the news without fear or favour.

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By Order,
 "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

WHITE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Glover White, at 84 Bon Road, on March 8, a son—Richard Frederick.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.

MEN OF EXPERIENCE NEEDED.

No country that is unable to command the services of efficient and well-trained officials can be well governed. In the past China has suffered, not so much from the lack of capable men, as from the fact that the servants of the State have been trained on wrong lines, have been ill-paid, and have, as a consequence, been encouraged to make up, in the way of illegal and unjust extortion, what they have lacked in pay sufficient to enable them to keep up their positions in the eyes of the people. The old examination system, which was beyond reproach so far as turning out literary men was concerned, was utterly unsuited to fit candidates for official posts for the practical tasks which they have found facing them on taking up their duties.

Shortly after the inauguration of the Republic, the old examination system, with all its faults and shortcomings, was swept away; or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to state the case by saying it was remodelled to suit the necessities of the time. At first, of course, posts were filled without any test whatever. That, in view of the sudden change in the form of government, was no doubt unavoidable. But now things have got under way, and the new system is being put into operation. Even on the new basis, however, the moderns who aspire to office would appear to be quite unsuited for the work. That point seems established, at least in part, by an announcement which was made in a special telegram to the Telegraph on Saturday. It was to the effect that two-thirds of the candidates in the Magistrates' examination failed to pass the conversation tests, while the majority of those who did succeed were old officials of the Ching Dynasty. So it may be said that the old type of official has beaten the new, even on the latter's own ground. The particular examination mentioned does not, of course, cover more than one small point. Of that we are fully conscious. But, taking this result in view along with other facts, we do not think it is going too far to conclude that the circumstance now revealed is indicative of the general incapacity of officials, or would-be officials, of the new type to fulfil the obligations which they are, or would be, required to discharge. Here in the South, where the so-called Republican sentiment is probably more pronounced than in any other part of China, we have seen mere striplings—young, in some instances, from Hongkong schools—pushed into official positions, for which they have obviously no qualifications nor aptitude. And the same thing, doubtless, has been taking place elsewhere in the Republic.

Nothing can be said against the introduction of new blood into the government service of China. Indeed, it is needed. But the prime requirement is that before aspiring to the higher posts, youths shall be given a good grounding in subordinate positions. Only in this way can they become good and useful servants of the State. The old type of official had, at any rate, experience behind him; and, so far as we can see, the best course for the Republic to pursue will be to encourage the return of the best of these men, and in the meantime to see to it that the younger generation is trained on right and proper lines. In this way China will be saved from the catastrophe of having her laws administered by inexperienced and inefficient officials.

The Derby Favourite.

It will be a thousand pities if, as feared, the Derby favourite, The Tetrarch, has broken down. This horse has had a wonderful record as a two-year-old. Last season he was out seven times and every time came home first. He was close runner in the National Breeders' Produce Stakes in July, just beating Calandra in a five-furlong gallop by a neck, but two months later he had no difficulty in capturing the Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes over a like distance. How much he improved is shown from the fact that in the former race his time was 1 min. 53-5 secs., while in the latter he only took 59-1-5 secs. Owned by Mr. E. Kennedy, trained by Persee, the Irish trainer, and ridden all last season by Donoghue, the Irish jockey, he is a wonderful animal. And if fit, he should make a fine showing in the Derby.

The Bell-Ringing Nuisance.

We have before now mentioned complaints which have been made concerning the nuisance caused by the vigorous bell-ringing of the coolies in charge of the Sanitary Department dust carts in the mornings. The evil, instead of growing less, becomes intensified, however. In Kowloon in particular now that new blocks of houses are springing up everywhere, great annoyance is caused to residents. The cart takes about an hour to get around some of the bigger blocks, and during the whole of this time occupants of houses are disturbed by the sounding of the bell. Surely all this noise is unnecessary. Servants know, or should do, that they have to put their dust-bins out overnight, and therefore there is no need to wake up a whole district simply for the sake of informing houseboys that the rubbish cart has arrived. It is time the practice were stopped.

HOME FOOTBALL.

The Latest League Results.

The results of the League matches played on March 14 are:—

First League.
 Bolton 2, Liverpool 1.
 Bradford City 2, Spurs 1.
 Oldham 1, Preston 0.
 Blackburn Rovers 2, Manchester City 1.
 West Bromwich 2, Middlesbrough 1.
 Sunderland 1, Derby County 0.
 Burnley 1, Manchester United 0.
 Newcastle United 1, Chelsea 0.
 Aston Villa 2, Sheffield Wed. 3.
 Everton 6, Sheffield United 0.

Second League.
 Blackpool 1, Fulham 1.
 Birmingham 0, Barnsley 0.
 Leeds City 5, Wolves 0.
 Clapton Orient 1, Leicester Fosse 0.
 Notts County 1, Glossop 0.
 Stockport 3, Bradford 1.
 Notts Forest 2, Lincoln City 1.
 Huddersfield 1, Woolwich Arsenal 0.

Third League.
 Grimsby 1, Bury 0.
 Bristol City 2, Hull City 1.
 Southern League.
 Watford 3, Cardiff 2.
 Reading 1, Merthyr 0.
 Coventry 1, Swindon 1.
 West Ham 3, Southampton 2.
 Brighton 1, Southend 0.
 C. Palace 5, Bristol Rovers 3.
 Gillingham 2, Millwall 2.
 Norwich 3, Exeter 1.
 Plymouth 2, Q.P. Rangers 0.
 Northampton 0, Portsmouth 0.

DRAINING THE ZUIDER ZEE.

A most interesting account of the plans for draining the Zuidere Zee is given by the Times. By this draining eight hundred and fifteen square miles of land will be reclaimed, and the remaining five hundred and fifty-seven square miles will be converted into a fresh-water lake. The lake, which will be protected from the inflowing waters of the North Sea by a great dam eighteen miles long, will provide a reservoir of fresh water and will sweeten the water in all the canals. At present Holland suffers from almost universal brackish water. The fisherries of the Zuidere Zee will be destroyed, but the Government are providing in their Bill for the compensation of the fishermen, who are expected to buy new vessels and take up fishing in the North Sea.

DAY BY DAY.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SUED.

The Sixty-Five Cents Case.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Compton, Alim Khan sued H.A. Nesbit, Official Administrator, for the sum of sixty-five cents, being the amount expended for and on behalf of the defendant as Administrator of the estates of Leung Chau-shi and Leung Yik Ting deceased.

Plaintiff conducted his own case, whilst Mr. P.M. Hodges, Assistant Crown Solicitor, defended.

Plaintiff said he was a clerk at the General Post Office. On January 30, 1913, he was clerk to the Official Administrator—the defendant. Plaintiff was deputed to take the letters of Administration in Leung Chau-shi, deceased, to the Stamp Office, and to pay the proper duty payable on the value of the estate and to pay the necessary Court fees. For that purpose he was handed an open cheque for \$99. 20 in accordance with a memo of Court fees and Probate duty prepared by himself and confirmed as correct by the Deputy Registrar and accountant in the Registrar's office. He delivered the letters of administration at the Stamp office and he was informed by the clerk who attended to him, that he had to pay sixty-five cents interest on the Probate duty which amounted to \$48. That sixty-five cents had not been counted in the memo of fees paid by plaintiff and signed as correct by the Accountant. It was in the afternoon he paid the sixty-five cents out of his own pocket to complete the matter. On returning to the Registrar's office he went and reported to Mr. Lee Jones that the latter had omitted to check the accuracy of the memo prepared by plaintiff and that there was an interest payable on the Probate duty. Plaintiff informed Mr. Lee Jones that he had paid the sixty-five cents out of his own pocket. Mr. Lee Jones said "all right; the estate has no money now to pay you out, keep a note of this and as soon as we get some money to the credit of the estate, you apply for it and you will be paid." Plaintiff never applied for the payment of the sixty-five cents until June 30, last when he was transferred from the Registry. He subsequently applied to the defendant for the payment of sixty-five cents and defendant "gave me no reply."

His Lordship:—"I do not know that you are entitled to sue; this is a debt from the Government to you.

Plaintiff:—"No, my Lord, the Official Administrator is looking after the estates on behalf of some interests, the money would not go to the Government, but be paid to the interests.

Mr. Hodges:—"When the Treasury wanted to pay this Probate duty you went with an open cheque you say?—Yes.

And that cheque was made in pursuance of the direction by the Treasury?—Yes.

Mr. Nesbit was Official Administrator at that time, wasn't he?—Yes.

Why didn't you mention it to him?—He has nothing to do with the accounts, absolutely nothing. He won't entertain you if you went with anything in regard to accounts. He would tell you to go to the clerk,

Am I to understand you paid this money without his knowledge at all?—At first yes.

At all?—At first yes.

When did it come to his knowledge?—It should have come to his knowledge as soon as I came back and told Mr. Lee Jones.

Should have; you didn't tell him, did you?—No I didn't;

You paid this without any consent from the Registrar?—no authority to pay in any express words.

You say Mr. Lee Jones said you would be paid as soon as they had money in the estate?—Yes.

I put it to you Mr. Lee Jones did not say that?—I say he did.

Well when did he say that?—The same day, immediately on my return.

The 30th January?—Yes the day that the Probate was paid.

Under the will of the late Mr. A. A. D. Sasso, Messrs. Hughes and Hough are selling valuable household properties on the 20th.

You would have to go that after the Official Administrator paid you a Treasury direction,

LANGKATS.

The Boom Still Continues.

The boom is Langkat shares still continues, and this morning they are quoted at Tls. 63, on a strong market, with every indication of a further advance. How they have fluctuated may be gathered from the fact that in September last the shares were down to as low figure as Tls. 19.

The result of the working of the last financial year, ended October 31, 1913, is disclosed in a cable received from Shanghai by Messrs. Wright and Hornby to-day. This shows that the Company report, after writing down investments to market rate and writing off all drilling expenses, the profit to be Tls. 760,747.

It is of interest to note the average outputs for the past three years. For the year ended October 31, 1911, the average output was 9,300 tons; for 1912 13,200 tons, and for 1913 120,000 tons. In the first-named period a dividend of Tls. 41-2 was paid, as also was the case in 1912; while for the 1913 account the dividend is Tls. 2 per share.

A correspondent, commenting on these figures, writes us as follows:—"For 1911 the Langkat Company was able to pay Tls. 41-2 per share and the same for 1912, while for 1913 it is only able to pay Tls. 2 per share on an average output of 120,000 tons, why are the shares standing at Tls. 65? It would appear that in order to make them a 10 per cent. stock the output should be at least 200,000 tons per annum.

This was the first request you made, Mr. Alim Khan, to Mr. Nesbit?—No.

When was the first one?—January 30.

I am talking about Mr. Nesbit?—Quite so. I was cross-examining Mr. Nesbit before the Executive Council as to the sixty-five cents my Lord.

You were still in the Government service when you wrote that letter to Mr. Nesbit?—Quite so. I put it to you, Mr. Alim Khan, it would have been more seemly for you to write a polite note to Mr. Nesbit, for the money, not an impudent letter?—I mentioned the matter before in the Legislative Council and he denied the knowledge of it; if he had admitted that I would have not written the letter. But he swore there that he given me no open cheque.

It does not matter what he swore, Mr. Alim Khan.—But it does matter.

Not in this case. Mr. Hodges said that in this case it was quite possible that the plaintiff might have paid sixty-five cents. It had been paid by somebody and the plaintiff had said he had paid it; he, Mr. Hodges, was not in the position to dispute it. This was the first application to the Official Administrator in this case and that letter, having regard to the position plaintiff was in and the Administrators position, a most impudent letter. If the plaintiff had written in a polite manner as he should have done no doubt he would not be in court about this case and the defendant would have paid the sixty-five cents out of his own pocket to Mr. Alim Khan if necessary, without asserting the legal rights. In face of the letter that he wrote it follows that Mr. Nesbit was justified in coming to that Court and asserting a strict legal right if he had it. It was not the question of sixty-five cents at all, but on the plaintiff's own admission he could not recover this amount legally because he paid it voluntarily to save a day's interest.

Meares, J.P. Bisset and Co., of Shanghai, reporting under date of February 27, stated that the chief feature of the market for the week under review was the rapid appreciation of Langkats, these shares having risen five points within the past week and were in demand at the increased rates.

would you not?—Quite so, but he could not give me a Treasury direction if he had no money.

No, I quite agree, but I know that there was \$2,245.35 standing to the credit of the estate?

He was not requested to pay it and had not paid it by Mr. Nesbit's consent. In this case Mr. Nesbit would not have given consent to the payment of sixty-five cents in this manner, because he could not do anything in that manner at all—he must get a direction from the Treasury.

Plaintiff:—"I don't think the Crown Solicitor is right to say that the Treasury would not give sixty-five cents in cash. The Stamp Office will take anything—he must give a cheque.

(Continued on an Extra.)

King Edward Cured by Radium

It was the cure by radium of a rodent ulcer of the nose in the case of King Edward that led him to found the Radium Institute, already an immense boon to many sufferers, says a writer in the New Statesman.

TWO LICENSES.

European fined for Possessing Ammunition.

This morning in the Police Court, before Mr J. R. Wood, a Frenchman, named George Finferr, mining engineer in the employ of the Canton Province Mining Company, was charged with having in his possession a dagger and 550 pounds of ammunition in excess of the amount allowed him on two licenses.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan was in charge of the case for the Police, and Mr. C. F. Mason of Messrs D'Almada and Mason appeared for the defence.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, Mr. Mason explaining that his client had absolutely no knowledge of the presence of the surplus ammunition in the luggage which he had.

Detective Drury said that at about 6.30 p.m. yesterday he was on the Li-Kee-wharf, supervising the searching of passengers, when he saw the defendant coming on the wharf, walking at the side of two coolies, who were carrying baggage. Witness asked if the baggage belonged to the defendant and he replied that it did. On being asked for permission to search it, the defendant said, "Go ahead."

His Worship:—Did you say what you wanted to search for?—I told him I was searching for arms.

Continuing, witness said that he called on two Chinese constables to assist him and he discovered in a leather suit case, two packets of revolver ammunition and revolver, a dagger and twenty rounds of ammunition wrapped in an envelope. In a basket which was locked the Chinese constable found five packets of Winchester rifle ammunition, 250 rounds in all, and also eight packets of revolver ammunition amounting to 400 rounds.

Mr. Mason:—There are permits in respect to two hundred rounds of ammunition and two revolvers, of which one hundred rounds were packed in the suit case.

In another packing, witness said, there were found four more packets of small Winchester rifle ammunition, eight rounds in all, while the second revolver was worn on the defendant's person.

His Worship:—He is allowed to have two revolvers and one hundred rounds. The excess is the other ammunition and the dagger?—Yes.

Mr. Mason:—There was no difficulty about searching put in your way at all?—No.

Mr. Mason:—Absolutely open and above board. The defence is that my client is acting perfectly bona fide. Continuing, he said that the defendant was in the employ of the Canton Province Mining Company which was carrying on gold mining operations in the interior of China. He was employed by the company to supervise the erection of works. The company had a capital of one million dollars.

His Worship:—I don't think that matters.

Mr. Mason:—I wish to show bona fides. The idea seems to be that he was in possession of the arms to sell them to the Chinese.

Mr. Wood:—All this does not matter.

Continuing, Mr. Mason said that previous to the defendant's coming to Hongkong an engineer named Ober used to be in charge and used to hold a permit for ammunition. The defendant's boy used to be in his employ. His client packed his own bag in which he placed one revolver and one hundred rounds of ammunition. The rest of the baggage containing bedding, provisions and cooking utensils, was in charge of the boy who had also charge of the keys, and he submitted that the boy put the other hundred rounds in that is well as the excess, the possession of which formed the subject of the charge.

The defendant was called into the box.

Mr. Wood:—You have permits for two revolvers and one hundred rounds of ammunition?—Yes.

Have you a permit for the dagger; is that yours?—Yes.

You have had it for how long?

About seven years.

SPECIAL CABLES.**JAPANESE NAVAL VOTE.**
A BIG REDUCTION PROBABLE.

(Special Pacific Service to the Telegraph—Reuter).

Shanghai, Received March 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that the Peers' decision regarding the naval appropriation will probably be to reduce the vote by seventy million yen, the Government consenting.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.**PRESIDENT YUAN SHIH-KAI'S VIEWS.**

Shanghai, Received March 9.

Reuter's Peking correspondent states that in reply to a letter from Mr. E. W. Thwing, of the Anti-Opium Bureau, regarding the views of the foreign press on religious liberty, President Yuan Shih-kai states that Christians, Mohammedans and others find nothing to prevent them from entering official life. If the District Magistrates do not wish to worship Confucius, the ceremony may be conducted by some one else.

ANOTHER PROBABLE RESIGNATION.

Shanghai, Received March 9.

Reuter's Peking correspondent states that it is reported that Admiral Liu is asking for permission to resign the Tutuship of Fukien.

UNREST IN CHINA.**EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS AT WUCHANG.**

Shanghai, Received March 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Wuchang states that extraordinary military precautions are being taken, parallel to those of last July.

There is no apparent reason for this step unless it arises from a fear that plotters may take advantage of the "White Wolf" disturbance.

TWO REPORTS.**Curious Stories Regarding Money Transactions.**

Why did you not include it in the permit?—I did not know it was necessary for the dagger; I have only been here for sixteen days.

In your kit bag there are one hundred rounds of ammunition; is that hundred included in your permit?—Yes.

What about these twenty loose rounds?—I cannot say where they come from.

They do not belong to you?—Mr. Ober must have used them and the boy must have put them in.

They do not fit any of your revolvers?—That I cannot say.

Inspector O'Sullivan:—They do your Worship.

Mr. Wood:—The basket had 350 rounds; does that belong to you?—No.

Who does the basket belong to?—It belongs to me; at least I have my provisions in it.

Where is Mr. Ober?—He is on his way to America.

He was your predecessor?—Yes.

Then there are four hundred rounds of ammunition; how much of that is yours?—One hundred rounds.

At his Worship's request the defendant picked out the hundred rounds that he said belonged to him.

In the bedding there were eight rounds of Winchester rifle ammunition; to whom does that belong?—I don't know anything about that. The boy rolled my bedding.

In answer to further questions defendant said that he did not pack the other hundred rounds in his suit case because there was no room.

Inspector O'Sullivan then asked the following questions through the court:—Which of the revolvers does the ammunition which you have just picked out fit?—I cannot say.

Inspector O'Sullivan:—It does not fit either, your Worship.

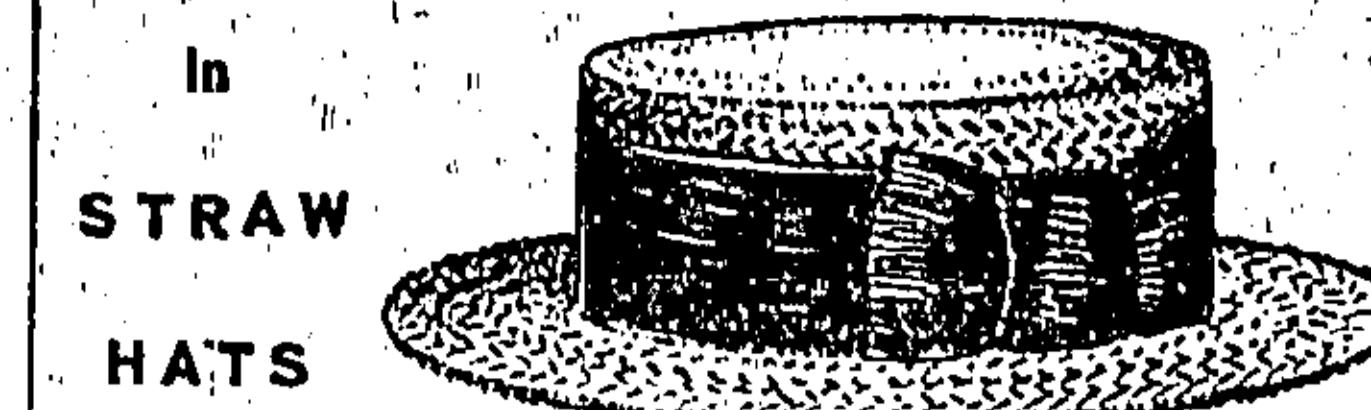
When you went to the Captain Superintendent of Police for the second permit, did you inform him that you already had one permit?—No, I did not see the Captain Superintendent; I saw Mr. King the first time.

Who did you see the second time?—Some gentleman in the room next to Mr. King.

Did you tell him that you already had one permit?—No sir.

Did not the fine of \$250 was imposed and an order was made for the confiscation of the excess ammunition?

Mr. Mason submitted that on

DAIRY FARM NEWS.**FISH.****FRESH SIBERIAN SALMON,****SELECTED****KIPPERS,
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SOLE AGENTS,**KRUSE AND CO.****To-day's Advertisements****PUBLIC AUCTION.**

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Brisenavia	1st Apr.	Emden	21st May.
Uckermaria	5th Apr.	Frisia	29th May.
Sambia	25th Apr.		

HOMEWARD.

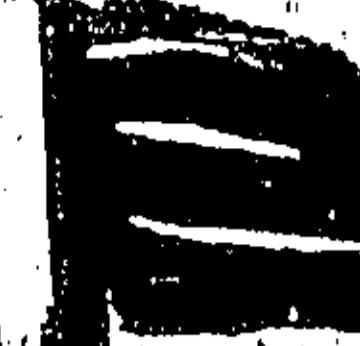
For M'les, Havre, & H'burg;	For Dunkirk, R'dam & H'burg.
Bermuda	Aragonie
For Bremen, H'burg & Antwerp;	3rd April.
Senegambia	13th Mar.
For Havre, Emden & Hamburg;	Assyria
Specia	14th Mar.
For Victoria, V'ver, S'tle & P. (Or.)	Alesia
Sudmark	8th April.
For Boston & New York	For V'toria, V'ver, S'tle & P. (Or.)
Ambria	18th Mar.
For M'les, R'dam & Hamburg;	Hoerde
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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, via Moji, Kobo, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa Yokohama Maru Capt. Wada	TUESDAY, 10th T. 12,500 Mar. at noon. TUES., 24th T. 20,000 Mar. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Kumano Maru Capt. K. Soyeda Tango Maru Capt. T. Sekine	WEDNES., 11th T. 9,300 Mar. at noon. WEDNES., 8th T. 13,500 Apr. at noon.
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CALCUTTA, via Singapore, and Rangoon	Bombay Maru Capt. K. Yagi	MONDAY, 5th Mar.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Kashima Maru Capt. M. Yagi	TUESDAY, 10th Mar. at 3 p.m.
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KOBE & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine	WED., 11th Mar. at 11 a.m.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi	THURSDAY, 12th Mar.
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SHANGHAI	Liangchow	10th Mar. at 4 p.m.
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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONG KONG, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUES IN CHINESE RAILWAYS.

Belgian, French, and Russian Railway Policies in China.

[The article which follows is taken from the *Far Eastern Review*. It will be read with interest only for the wealth of information it contains, but also as an example of enterprising journalism. Our readers cannot fail to appreciate the immense amount of labour and research which must have been entailed in the collection of the facts here given. In Saturday's issue the Pukow-Hankow concession was discussed among other things, and the instalment left off in the middle of a discussion of "the Canton-Hankow railway intrigue."]

China, at that time made America pay the price for her of faith, an error which was not committed with intention, as the shares were bought up on the market privately. But leaving out of question feelings of the American who had been duped by the Belgians and pushed out with the aid of the British, the sum object of the latter was achieved, and the Belgians and their Russian partners were blocked in their scheme to secure control of the through trunk line.

China was saved, and the British position was secured in the South Yangtze region, but the Americans have never forgotten or forgiven the intrigues which made them lose face with China, and which held them up to the ridicule of the financial world. Those on the inside knew that in due time the situation would be repeated, and they have patiently waited to see what attitude China and the other interested parties would assume when the shoe became transferred to the other foot.

Having now clearly demonstrated the designs of the Franco-Russo-Belgian combination which were frustrated in this great scheme we can take up and trace the other ramifications of the general policy of these political and commercial allies. But before pursuing the matter further it may be well to point out that the title of the Franco-Belgian Syndicate who secured the concession for the Peking-Hankow line was the Societe d'Etudes de Chemins de Fer en Chine, an organisation which, as will appear later, was in reality the agent for Russian political designs on China.

Activities in Western China.

As pointed out in the commencement of this article one of the great dreams of Russia has always been to secure control of the approach to Peking through the Kalgan Pass, and at the time that France secured the concession for the Yunnan line, and subsequently, the French and Russian papers—reflecting the political sentiments of their governments—devoted considerable space to the advisability of securing the concession for another trunk line through Western China, to connect at Kalgan with the Trans-Mongolian project, to then strike south through Taiyuanfu to Sianfu, and thence to Chengtu and Yunnanfu, where it would link up with the French line to the sea at Haiphong.

Such a line was purely for the advancement of Russia's strategic position in China and Central Asia. It would complete a trunk line bisecting China to the west, away from the coast and interference of other Powers; would bring the northwest and western provinces within the Russian sphere of influence; and, when the line connecting with Urga was completed, would constitute a through-military line for an army of penetration from both North and South. These lines from the flank and press her was the Kalgan railway. The

have appeared in many foreign maps and have been designated as Russian projects, and to those who have studied the railway policies of the various Powers in China, no other conclusion can be placed on the designing of the lines.

The Revolution presented her with the opportunity in Mongolia. The dominance of Mongolia by Russia under the guise of acknowledging the independence of the Mongolians is fresh history. With the loss of her sovereignty over Outer Mongolia, China has to carry on a costly and tedious warfare against the Urga authorities who now claim jurisdiction over all the Mongol tribes, for the final possession of the Inner Strip. Why has Russia forced this issue on China at a time when the Government is struggling to hold the country together and preserve its integrity in the greatest crisis of its history?

The reason is not far to seek. Russia's plans are bearing fruit, and the dissensions and jealousies of the Powers and the Bankers have presented her with an opportunity, which she has profited by, to advance her interests.

The Notorious "Belgian Loan."

We must go back to the time of the Revolution and trace briefly the struggles of both sides to secure funds to carry on the war. All the foreign Governments had agreed to maintain neutrality, and through their control of the Quadruple Financial Groups, the four large lending nations had effectively closed the door to any independent loan. Up to this time, Russia and Japan, owing to their being borrowing nations, had not actively entered into the competition to China, except in a small way. But the Revolution with its iron bound monopoly of the Quadruple Group opened the way for their activities. Russia's opportunity had arrived.

In November, 1911, there arrived in Peking at a time when the financial deadlock was in force, a new figure in Chinese banking circles, who represented what was claimed to be

innocent agreements for short unimportant lines followed a well-defined and deep laid policy for the control of north-west China.

In the French Yellow Book of 1900, the French Government frankly states that although the concession for the Taiyuan line was secured by the Russo-Chinese Bank, the construction and operation of the line had been entrusted to the French Group in the Russo-Chinese Bank. The same Book also officially states that the Compagnie Generale de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine, which had secured the Kalgan-Henan Concession, was in reality a Franco-Belgian Company, and this indicates the predominance of the French capitalists in the concern. It is a significant fact that after the Taiyuan line was completed, and the Russians had handed over control to the French section of the syndicate, that the petition to the Waiwpu for the privilege of extending the line to Sianfu, as proposed by H. E. Sheng, was made by the Belgian Minister at Peking. Here we again have the most convincing evidence of the harmony of interests binding Russia, France, and Belgium.

Russia's Renewal of Activities.

At this time, or about four years ago, Russia's prestige had declined in China as a result of the war with Japan, and it was necessary to entreat her interests to her ally and agent until she could resume diplomatic activity in Peking on her own behalf. Russian policy in Asia never changes; it may be checked at times, but Russia quietly awaits her opportunity and at the right moment presses forward and regains her lost ground. Thwarted by Japan and Britain in gaining her ice free port at Dalny, she has had to readjust her position and policy to the changes brought about by the war. Russia must have such a port for the development of her great Asiatic Empire, and, as she has none of her own, she must necessarily take it by force from her neighbour, which, in this case, is China. As she is not yet ready again to try conclusions with Japan and her formidable ally, she has had to attack the problem

borders out at the expense of China, and with the aid of her ally and her agent attempt to gain in China Proper what she has had to relinquish in Manchuria.

Then Acting Minister of Finance had tried to secure a loan for \$1,000,000, on the security of the Kalgan line from America. Although this sum represented the entire cost of the line, American bankers would not listen to such a proposition. But the representations of their agent in Peking convinced them that the line was a valuable one, and that the Chinese would only concede this loan to America for fear of its falling into the hands of Russia if the loan were raised in Europe. The American bankers were willing to advance the funds but were prohibited from doing so by the command of the American Government, who refused to permit the neutrality agreed upon by the Powers to be broken. The American bankers were consequently compelled to raise, but still endeavoured to maintain a footing for this loan. The Americans were especially urged by the Chinaman to take up the loan on the grounds that it was an established policy of the Chinese Government never to permit the Kalgan line to fall under the influence of any European Power, for fear that Russia might be interested and secure the control of the much-coveted approach to Peking. Only to America, it was then declared, would the Chinese consent to mortgage this line, and the Americans interested believed the loan during construction, and we now find the suspicions of 1898 openly confirmed, and the Societe Belge d'Etude de Chemins de Fer en Chine, is unblushingly a component part of the official Russian Group at the actual moment.

This simply proves the part played in 1898 and discloses the real character of the concern. The Kalgan-Henan Railway Concession was signed in 1899 in favour of a so-called Belgian syndicate called the Compagnie Generale de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine. The French Yellow Book for 1900, however, describes this as a Franco-Belgian syndicate, indicating that the French element predominated, and although the actual proportions of the shares are not given it is fair to assume that it was at least half, if not similar to the other concession in which the Belgian interest was officially only 40 per cent, which included the Russian share.

From Russia to the Sea.

It is a remarkable and significant coincidence that M. de Vos, quietly working in Peking for the advancement of purely Belgian interests, though at the head of what was afterwards admitted as the official Russian Group, should secure the concession for the extension of the Kalgan-Henan railway on behalf of the Cie Generale de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine. The original concession only gave the company the right to the extension westwards from Honan to Sianfu, but we find, in the actual loan agreement, that he not only succeeded in having this extended to Lanchow, but also obtained the right for a further extension to Suchowfu, while to the eastwards the line was continued from Kalgan to the sea at Haichow.

A little reflection and study of the map should convince one that this is an essentially Russian project, and dovetails into the Great Trans-Asian line which has always been set aside for Russia. As the continuation westwards from Suchowfu must necessarily ultimately connect with Russia's Central Asian system, and constitute a through trunk line from Central Asia to the heart of China and the sea coast, it must have met with the hearty support of Russia.

If Russia denied the right of China to construct the Chinchow-Aigan line under American financiers and British contractors, as constituting a menace to her strategical position on the Amur, she should be carefully noted, as they

fully corroborate the fact that the Belgians are in reality acting in China on behalf of Russia, and that M. de Vos, in his capacity as the head of a Belgian syndicate, must likewise be regarded as an agent of Russia, although engaged professionally as a Belgian financier.

The names of the Russian Group are:

- Banque Russo-Asiatique
- A. Spitzer & Company
- Eastern Bank, Limited
- Banque Sino-Belge
- Societe Belge d'Etude de Chemins de Fer en Chine
- Societe Generale de Belgique
- Banque D'Outremer [Belgian]

Or, in other words, this is the identical Group for which M. de Vos had been acting up to the time the Russians were admitted into the Sextuple Group. With the above names before us, it is well to stop and analyze the composition of the Group before proceeding further.

The Peking-Hankow Railway Concession was signed by the Belgians in the name of the Societe Belge d'Etude de Chemins de Fer en Chine, which, according to the French Government Yellow Book of 1900, was a Franco-Belgian syndicate, in which the Belgian share was only 40 per cent. We have seen that the Russo-Chinese Bank (now Russo-Asiatic Bank) was the official Bank in China for the service of the loan during construction, and we now find the suspicions of 1898 openly confirmed, and the Societe Belge d'Etude de Chemins de Fer en Chine, is unblushingly a component part of the official Russian Group at the actual moment.

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How the Yangtze was Reached.

We must now divert and turn to another phase of the situation to elucidate how the difficulty of the port was quietly overcome.

Some years ago the concession for a line from Tsingkiangpu, on the Grand Canal, to Tungchow, at the mouth of the Yangtze River, was granted by the Central Government to a provincial concern known as the Kiangsu Railway Company, and only a few miles of poorly constructed line had been built out of Tsingkiangpu when the funds were exhausted. All work was consequently stopped and an attempt was made to secure further capital either from the Government or by a foreign loan.

On January 15, 1913, the representative of the Kiangsu Railway Company entered into an agreement with a continental financial agent for a loan of £1,250,000 for the construction and equipment of a line from Tungchow to Tsingkiangpu. The loan agreement was countersigned by the then Minister of Communications, and thus a Government loan, without supervision, was granted for the benefit of a purely private railway. The issue price in the loan agreement was stipulated at 93, but as the financial agent had emphatically stated that he could not give more than 90, it was arranged and provided for in another clause that the difference between the real and fictitious price would be paid back to the Bankers who might take up the loan as a lump sum payment for their services in supervising the construction and equipment of the line.

A little reflection and study of the map should convince one that this is an essentially Russian project, and dovetails into the Great Trans-Asian line which has always been set aside for Russia. As the continuation westwards from Suchowfu must necessarily ultimately connect with Russia's Central Asian system, and constitute a through trunk line from Central Asia to the heart of China and the sea coast, it must have met with the hearty support of Russia.

If Russia denied the right of China to construct the Chinchow-Aigan line under American financiers and British contractors, as constituting a menace to her strategical position on the Amur, she should be carefully noted, as they

construction of the line to Lanchow and Suchow, if the agreement had been made with any country other than her ally or her agent? That is a fair question.

Everything points to the conclusion that this line was secured by M. de Vos in furtherance of Russia's special interests for the penetration of China from Central Asia, and to give to Russia, when the time comes, the right to a port on the coast of China.

The acquisition by alleged purely Belgian interests of the right to build this railway was one of the greatest victories achieved by Russia under the nose of her opponents, and in the future will have a far-reaching effect upon the destinies of China and the position of Great Britain in the Yangtze valley.

Always bearing in mind the desires of Russia for an ice-free port, we can now follow more intelligently the course of events since the loan agreement was quietly signed. The ostensible terminus of the line was placed at Haichow, a small port south of Shantung. Every skipper on the China coast knows that a port can only be created at Haichow with the initial expenditure and continuous outlay of huge sums of money, and for all practical purposes it is worthless. But Russia or her agent could not openly seek an outlet into the Yangtze without incurring the displeasure of Great Britain, so the terminus was quietly left at Haichow, and meanwhile works was commenced and surveys made on the line itself.

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If Russia denied the right of

China to construct the Chinchow-Aigan line under American financiers and British contractors, as constituting a menace to her strategical position on the Amur, she should be carefully noted, as they

secured a through line from Central Asia to the mouth of the Yangtze River, with a good port which can be developed to accommodate ocean-going steamers.

The British Government was asleep, China was hypnotized, and now they awaken again to find that another clever move has been made and that Belgium has secured for her ally the great object of her dreams, outlet to a deep warm water port on the Pacific, and one may be excused for conjuring in one's mind a picture of the not distant future when the Russian Bear will be squatting on the north bank of the Yangtze, near Tungchow, grinning at the discomfited Lion on the other bank at Shanghai, or Woosung, its port, while Chanticleer will crow from any and every eminence available.

The Hwai River Conservancy Loan.

While on the subject of the terminus near Tungchow and the railway to Tsingkiangpu, we may as well devote a few thoughts to another important phase of the situation which has recently risen in connection with this district. It is well known that the American Red Cross Society, in its great desire to assist China to preserve the lives of the millions of people whose homes are periodically swept away by the floods in the Hwai River District, sent an American engineer to survey and make a report on the best way to prevent such catastrophes in the future.

It is now common knowledge that certain interested Chinese do not want the Americans in the Hwai River district, and rather than accept the aid of the American Red Cross, they would prefer to float a loan for the proposed conservancy works with the Belgians, with whom negotiations have proceeded. As the loan will probably be for £4,000,000, and be secured on the land tax of the district as well as the reclaimed lands, this should give food for thought. Why do these Chinese desire that the Belgians should take up this loan in a district through which their great trunk line passes, and which if effected will give the Belgians or Russians a mortgage on the lands?

"If the interest on an American loan should ever be defaulted, and it became necessary for the bankers to take possession, the Americans would only do so as a last resort and then only to secure their interest. But if the loan for this conservancy work were entrusted to the Belgians, who are officially a part of the Russian Group, and who hold the mortgage also on the great trunk line through the heart of the district, and control a port near Tungchow, what would occur if it became necessary to foreclose and take over and administer the security?"

Would Russia ever recede from the position?

It begins to look as though the Chinese concerned have also been hypnotized by the Belgians, and that they are unconsciously being led to betray the best interests of their country. The Americans have proposed the Hwai River Conservancy work, and the loan to carry it through, as a purely humanitarian measure, for on the face of it there is no profit to them in such work other than the satisfaction of saving the lives of millions of people and reclaiming to prosperity a large district of China. In view of this, and by virtue of the claims they have to the enterprise as a result of the enormous amount of charity they have levied on the district in the past it is quite possible that Americans will secure the work, and that at least one plan of the Belgians will miscarry.

The result of this manoeuvre is that the Belgians have quietly

*See "Revolution Number" of the Far Eastern Review, April, 1912.

**See Far Eastern Review, March, 1913, for full text of the Far Eastern Review.

***See full text of Agreement in the January, 1913, issue of the Far Eastern Review.

****To be continued to-morrow.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.

TELEGRAMS.

BOXING.

A FINE CONTEST.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received Mar. 9
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that Milburn Taylor knocked out Herd Mc. Coy, of Victoria, in the eighteenth round in a boxing match.

The contest was one of the best ever witnessed at the Stadium.

TRADE WITH ANGOLA.

IMPORTANT PORTUGUESE DECISION.

London, Received March 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that the Minister of the Colonies announces that the decree opening the hinterland of Angola to the free transit of foreign merchandise will not be enforced until detailed regulations have been framed.

THE PANAMA EXHIBITION

London, Received March 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Adelaide states that South Australia will be represented at the San Francisco Exhibition.

GERMAN FIRM SUED.

This afternoon at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge, the Wing Tai Firm sued Messrs Bume and Reif, merchants, to recover the sum of \$137.50 being the amount of damage sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the failure on the part of the defendants to deliver to the plaintiffs two cases of elastic web, being the balance of three cases sold to the plaintiffs under a contract of February 26, 1913.

Mr. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship stayed the action, the matter going to arbitration under an objection raised by the defence that the contract contained a clause referring all disputes under it to arbitration.

A BIG CLAIM.

Wealthy Portuguese Gentleman and a Contract.

In Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning the hearing of an interesting action was resumed.

The plaintiffs are the Great Eastern Smelting and Refining Company of Ssu Francois, and they claimed from T. P. Marques, of Macao, \$35,452, being the balance due under a guarantee for the payment of \$200,000 given by the defendant that Messrs Arndt & Co., Hongkong, would repay a loan to this amount.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Beavis, of Messrs Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. H. M. Pollock, K. C., and Mr. F. O. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada, was for the defendant.

Mr. Pink concluded his evidence and Mrs. Pink also entered the box.

When we went to press, Mr. O. D. Wilkinson was in the box giving evidence as to certain consultations between all the parties in the action with regard to proceedings which were contemplated against Li Ma-chee.

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHIPPING DISASTER IN THE NORTH.

JAPANESE COLLIER COLLIDES WITH P. & O. BOAT AND SINKS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Received March 9.
The Japanese collier Hokushai Maru collided with the P. and O. steamer Oriental this morning in the Astraea Channel.

The Hokushai Maru attempted to beach, but sank near Gough Island. Her crew were taken off by the Oriental.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SUED.

The Sixty-five Cents Case.

(Continued from Page 4)

Mr. Hodgson said that even if he paid it out of his own pocket he could not do so without getting a direction from the Treasury. It could only be paid in that way and it only supported his point that Mr. Nesbit would not give his consent, and that it was done without his knowledge. Assuming that Alim Khan came back and told Mr. Lee Jones he had paid it did not make his legal position any better.

Plaintiff:—I think it does.

His Lordship:—Putting aside departmental routine:—The estates have to pay money and it is paid by Alim Khan as a volunteer on behalf of them, can he recover it?

Mr. Hodgson:—No, my Lord.
His Lordship:—I am not quite sure.

Plaintiff:—Yes I can, my Lord.
His Lordship:—Don't interrupt.

Mr. Hodgson:—He must have a duty to pay it; to pay it on the authority or with the consent and the knowledge of the Registrar and the Official Administrator. These, I think are the facts, my Lord.

His Lordship:—You don't deny that he told Mr. Lee Jones of the money?

Mr. Hodgson:—I deny that my Lord.

His Lordship:—You don't deny the money, but in this matter you say it is voluntary and he is not entitled to it?

Mr. Hodgson:—Quite so. This payment was made more than a year ago and certainly no application was made before that letter.

Plaintiff:—I had enough trouble in the case of the Registrar of the Supreme Court—I had troubles—and I could hardly think of sixty-five cents.

Mr. Hodgson quoted an authority in support of his contention that the plaintiff had to show request to pay the money.

Plaintiff said that his submission was that the acts of the Deputy Registrar and the accountant in the execution of duty carried the defendant's assumed approval, and the payment of sixty-five cents was ratified by the Deputy Registrar and the accountant.

Mr. Hodgson:—It is not admitted that it is ratified.

Plaintiff:—You can put him in the witness-box.

Mr. Hodgson:—But he is not in the witness-box.

His Lordship:—In this issue you had better put him in the witness box.

Mr. Hodgson:—I am willing to put him in the box on that point.

Plaintiff:—I would like to put a few questions to Mr. Nesbit on the relations between Mr. Lee Jones and the defendant.

His Lordship:—You can put any question to any one that goes into the witness-box.

Plaintiff:—I don't think I am too late to ask that after Mr. Lee Jones, Mr. Nesbit could be asked.

His Lordship:—I don't think you can ask anything from a person who has not been called.

Plaintiff:—I want to prove that

Mr. Lee Jones is his agent.

Mr. Hodgson:—If he is told by Mr. Nesbit it is his duty. It is direct instructions.

Plaintiff:—My Lord, I am saying I cannot.

His Lordship:—Do you wish to call him as Registrar?

Plaintiff:—Yes as defendant.

His Lordship:—You can't do that.

Plaintiff:—I am entirely in your Lordship's hands. He can go into the box, my Lord, as the Official Administrator.

His Lordship:—I understand the plaintiff would like to ask the Registrar in the box, questions about his duty.

Mr. Hodgson:—I have no objection to the Registrar going into the box, but I am not going to let him be cross examined on the subject—cross-examined on matters which have really nothing to do with this case.

His Lordship:—Of course, any question irrelevant I shall object to.

Mr. Hodgson:—And I submit my Lord, the Registrar in cross-examination be asked the particular question through the Court.

Plaintiff:—If he will admit it, I may not cross-examine him.

Mr. Hodgson said that it was admitted that plaintiff had not direct authority, no express directions to do what he had.

His Lordship said that the plaintiff's submission was that in the course of business he had done such without the express authority but what had been done he did not know. That was a matter for him to make in his cross-examination. The plaintiff could be stopped from asking anything that was not relevant.

Plaintiff:—If I can prove I did things—private things.

His Lordship:—I don't think it is relative to his case at all.

Plaintiff:—But at the request and the instance of the defendant which shows that he employed me to do it.

His Lordship:—Did you post private letters?

Plaintiff:—Yes, and official letters.

His Lordship:—Was it your business to take letters out?

Plaintiff:—Yes my Lord; how can you send a messenger with a registered official letter?

His Lordship:—I think you must keep to the matters of the case and not Mr. Nesbit's private affairs.

Plaintiff:—No my Lord, I don't wish to ask Mr. Nesbit anything about his private affairs.

H. A. Nesbit then went into the box and in answer to the plaintiff said he did not answer the letter written to him.

Then if that letter had been written to you by a private individual would you have felt it very much?—By the position you had been in, before—certainly—clerk to the Registrar for many years.

We were all friends at the time?—What do you mean by friends—you were the clerk.

Well, I mean friendly relations, I was the clerk and you the Official Administrator?—Yes we were in the one office.

If a lawyer is allowed to take a file out of court which should not go out of the Court?

His Lordship:—What has that to do with the case?

Mr. Hodgson:—I must object to that, my Lord.

For the defence it was insisted that there was no authority given for the payment of the money and the plaintiff had no legal right claim for the money. No doubt the defendant would have been prepared to have paid the amount but for the impudent letter from a man who had been under him in the department. Until that letter the money had never been applied for.

Plaintiff said that from a man of his position there would perhaps be no surprise if he took up the attitude that the defendant was taking up, but from a man in the defendant's position it was hardly the attitude he would be

THE TELEGRAPH'S ACROSTIC.

Light-Weight Championship.

1. Irre P-arable
2. Dive-Riviv E
3. Orato R
4. Nic. K
5. Bl. I-the
6. U. N
7. Xantho S

Notes. Proem: Iron Bur the Indian meets stoker Perkins of the Royal Navy on Saturday next for the Light-weight Championship of the Orient. King George has expressed his intention of patronizing boxing bouts. (3.) Brutus in "Julius Caesar" ill. 2. (4.) Red Indians make nicks in the tomahawk handles to count scalps. Old nick. (6.) Sir Thomas Browne (author of *Religio Medicus*)

Referring to his "Uru Burial" (7.) Xanthos, the talking horse of Achilles, whose weak heel possibly prevented his wearing spurs.

NEW SOLICITOR ADMITTED.

At the Supreme Court this morning the Attorney General in asking the Chief Justice to admit into practice, a solicitor in Hongkong, Mr. Reginald Alexander Stokes, who will be connected with Messrs. Deacon Looker, Deacon and Harston, asked his Lordship to grant exemption from certain formalities laid down in the Ordinance. He said Mr. Stokes had forgotten to bring out with him one certificate stating his fitness but this had been sent for. He had deposited his certificate of admission to practice at law from the Law Society of England.

His Lordship, in granting the application of admission of Mr. Stokes, expressed the hope that his career here would be long and prosperous one.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

Mr. Wood gave his decision, at the Police Court, this morning in the case in which a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of six taels of opium.

For being in unlawful possession he was fined \$300 and for attempting to export the opium to Kongmoon he was fined \$200. In default of payment of the fines an alternative was provided in three months' imprisonment.

The "Worship of Heaven."

The sixth full meeting of the Administrative Conference has finally approved the worship of heaven, but decided that the President may not wear a crown of any description, while a special new ceremonial will be devised, says the Pekin correspondent of the Telegraph. The ceremony of the kowtow is also re-established. The place of worship will be the Temple of Heaven, and the time the winter solstice.

The deifying of previous Emperors is wholly disapproved, but the worship of Confucius is re-established throughout the Republic.

expected to take up. Plaintiff then went on to quote authorities in support of his contention of facts being done through implied authority.

His Lordship said he would reserve his decision.

Plaintiff:—I did not hear your decision, my Lord.

His Lordship:—I haven't given any.

Plaintiff:—Your Lordship has received his decision?

His Lordship:—Yes I reserve my decision.

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SHANGHAI Choisang* Thur., 12th Mar. at d'light
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TUBINGEN" having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of Mar., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of Mar., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 18th of March, 1914, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th Mar., 1914. [1176]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

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Hongkong, 4th Mar., 1914. [1174]

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Bell O D J brother
Bent Mr & Mrs O Matheson, Miss M
Bellis, Mrs E R Matheson, Mrs R
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Beswick Mr and Mrs MacLean, Dr G
C W Macmillan, Dr G
Bratton Mrs H Martin, Mr & Mrs
G
Bruce M V Marr Miss
Burges Mrs W H Mayer B B
Burke R L Meier, Mrs J
Bungay A P Mohia, B K
Caldwell Capt and Mrs Merejki, J
Mrs Cambridge, A J Meyer
Castro, Mr & Mrs P Meyer
Castro, Miss D' O Meyer G E
Castro, Master D' O Misch W P
Clark, Mrs Bruce Mitch Mrs C
Coleman, Dr A Morris J My & Mrs
L E F Mickle D M
Condon, H L Milkowski N S
Conway Long J Middleton G S
Curry, G P Myer M S
Clayton, W E Nathan J
Campbell Miss O'Leary, Miss G
Dairs, Mrs E O' Neill O
Dairg Miss & Mrs Parmenter
Davies E J Petron E E
Dehn R M R Peterson, A
Dorteano, Mr & Mrs Peterson A G
Mrs & 2 children
Domville Mrs Perry, F A
Douglas, Mrs R H Peyster de
Douglas, D S S Phelps Mr and Mrs
Doyle Mrs J M S G
Duncan, J Poffen S E
Dutton W Raymond E M
Ehreholz, Mr & Mrs Ray, Miss F
Mrs H E Ray, E H
Elsinger E W Raymond, Miss
Fenton Mrs F Ricketts, W Mr and
Fernough S Mrs
Fohr H Rumpf A
Gallotti, A Russell Mr and Mrs
Gibb J S B E
Giles Mr & Mrs A Schenk, Mrs
B Schleser H E and
Gordon, A G Lady
Goorkey, I Schmidt E
Guilbourn, V Scott Mr & Mrs G C
Grisogono, P D de Sicaud M
Hannibal, Mr & Sh. sp. EH
Mr W A Smyth F
Haxthausen H E & Sorrensen A B
Lady von Squada, Miss A
Hewett, Hon. Mr E St. J. F.
A, O M G Stryor, Mrs F
Hall, Capt T P Thompson A
Heacock H E Trask Dr & Mrs H
Heiman P H
Hickman Mr & Mrs W. ter W B
H F Watson Mrs J P J
Hind, W B Wateman G H
Hope J Wall, Mr, Capt H A
Hordorn R de L Wall, Mrs A W
Hulse, Mr & Mrs E Weigle, Fong F de
M. Wait, F W Wilkinson Miss E
Hutton-Potts G Winkler Mr & Mrs
Jay J W F Wood G O
Layton G B Layton Mr & Mrs B
Layton Mr & Mrs B
Carlton Hotel.

Bullantone Mr and Marris N C
Mrs B A Martin A J J
Balgrie A G Martin T H
Bale Mr & Mrs D H Niall, Wm J.
Barbore F W Nistida Z
Barnes C Paul S
Beuljeans Randall C W
Church Mr & Mrs Remedios A
Crombie Lt Geo R. T. A.
Daane O Ross, J A
D'Vea J R. S. G. W. S. G. W.
E. J. S. W. S. G. W.
Fayn T C. S. G. W.
Robert E. J. S. G. W.
Gandy A. J. S. G. W.
Holloway H. D. Walker Mr and Mrs
Jackson Mr & Mrs E
W. Watling Mr & Mrs
Judson S. D. Watson Mr & Mrs
K. Y. Mr and Mrs L Watson Mr & Mrs
Major W. W. Wiesius Mr & Mrs F
Major Capt and Mrs N G. Wolf Mr and Mrs
Marshall J B. J. S. G. W.

King Edward Hotel.

Murray Bain H Keen A E
Born Mrs Kratz Mr. and Mrs
Budge W W D
Butterfield Miss E Lauritsen Mr and
Oleg H. Mrs C
Cox F W MacDood D A
Cranks Mrs O K. MacCormick Capt
Diven J and Mrs
Diven Miss Manning P W L
Donaldson W A Merrie Miss
Enright E L Mation Dr & Mrs
Everitt E W McIntyre I M
C. J. Mrs Mody Mr & Mrs J
Graves Mr D W N
Hal P C Nobbs A P
Haupt A Oudenhorren W
Haynor H A Passmore Capt &
F. T. Mrs B. Ho A Mrs W. C.
Hough Mrs L R Shepard Mrs H. M.
Houston Miss K. Swire Dr.
Houston Miss O Burgo H. S.
Houston Miss H. Sibasy Mrs G. T.
Houston Miss K. Thornton G.
Humming G. T. Verben J.
Innesophi T. Walther Dr H.
Jock J. Wessphal K. J.

Grand Hotel.

A. Pen M. & Mrs King Madaraga
Amery Mrs Matheson
Armstrong Mayer Mr and Mrs
Barr Mayers Miss
Bond Sabey Miss
Coffmann Rae Mr and Mrs
Crew Mr and Mrs Rance H.
Flindorff Rodford Mr & Mrs
French Rohn
Galt Capt Ro's
Grant R. well Mr & Mrs
Glendine Dr Schulte
Hourly Smith
Hsu Wills
Johnson Weisman
Johnson Wiesenborn
Keyt Dr. and Mrs

Entertainments**BOXING !**

THEATRE ROYAL
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914, AT 9 P.M. SHARP
THE BEST FEATHERWEIGHT CONTEST EVER SEEN
IN THE EAST.

15 ROUNDS
For the Championship of the Orient.

STOKER PERKINS

(THE BOX OF TRICKS)
THE CLEVEREST AND HARDEST HITTING
FEATHERWEIGHT SEEN IN THE EAST.

IRON BUXT

THE UNDEFEATED FEATHERWEIGHT
CHAMPION OF THE ORIENT.

FOUR OTHER CONTESTS.

BY MEN WELL KNOWN TO THE BOXING FRATERNITY
OF HONGKONG.
LOOKING AT MOUTRIES.

PRICES.— Ringside \$5. Stalls \$3. Dress Circle \$2. Pit \$1.
F. E. HALL, Promoter

THEATRE ROYAL

SATURDAY, March, 21st, 9.15

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY MAY.

EUROPEAN Y.M.C.A. ANNUAL CONCERT

First Part

Second Part
Introducing the

MERRYMAKERS

IN THEIR

LADY MAY**MUSIC MIRTH MIMICRY**

TICKETS \$3, \$2, \$1. Soldiers & Sailors in uniform half
price to \$1 seats.

PLAN AT MOUTRIES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.**4 NIGHTS ONLY 4**

THE GREATEST DETECTIVE DRAMA

"PROTEA"

6,000 FEET

AND A FINE SELECTION OF COMIC FILMS
WILL BE EXHIBITED.

THE PICTURE TAKEN FROM SIR WALTER SCOTT'S
FAMOUS HISTORICAL NOVEL

"INANHOE"

THREE PARTS

WILL BE SCREENED ON

FRIDAY, 13th March.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.**4 NIGHTS ONLY 4**

Commencing SATURDAY, March 7th.

"FANTOMAS"

(THIRD SERIES)

in 6 parts 9,000 feet.

A Great Thrilling Detective Drama

also "THE PATHÉ'S CAZETTE" (Twice Weekly)

To Sail**Regular Steamship Service**

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong
FOR NEW YORK.

5.5. "Atholl" } on or about April, 4.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong 12th. Jan., 1914. [117]

Consignee

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignee of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 7th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Manager.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1914.

Consigee's

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

I HE Steamship

"PR NZ. EITEL FRIEDRICH," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 12th of March, at 9.30 m.

All claims must reach us before the 19th of March, 1914, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

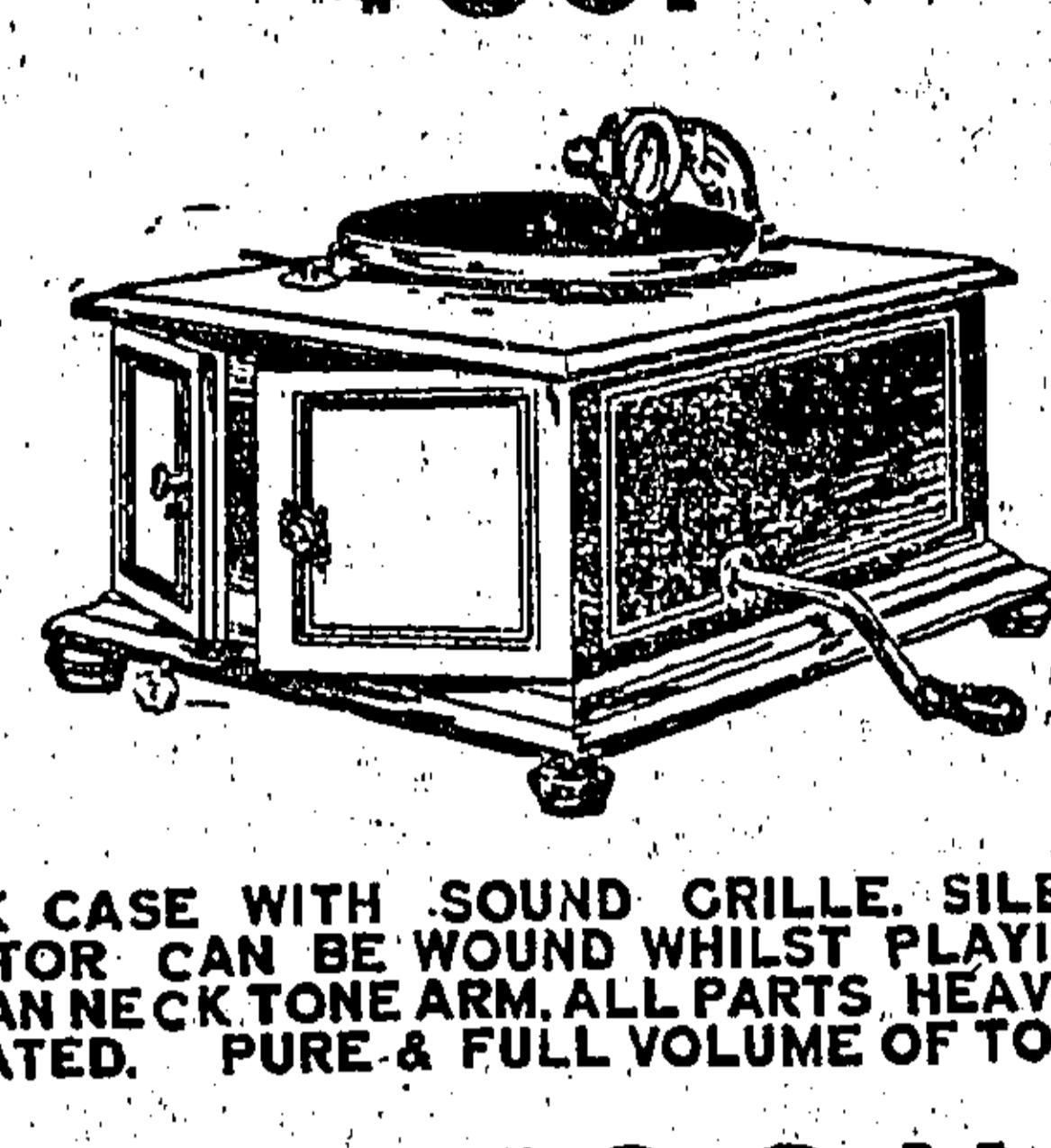
Hongkong, 5th Mar., 1914. [1174]

Notices.**ONE OF OUR NEW 1914****HORNLESS****GRAMOPHONES**

AND SIX DOUBLE SIDED

RECORDS OF YOUR OWN CHOICE FOR

\$50.



OAK CASE WITH SOUND GRILLE. SILENT
MOTOR

SANITARY BOARD.

Mr. Bowley's Flushing and Scavenging Question's.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley pursuant to notice will move at to-morrow's meeting of the Sanitary Board; "That in the opinion of this Board steps should be taken to collect and burn in situ the debris which has been deposited by the action of wind and tide on the beaches of the Colony surrounding the area off Cow-Chow where the refuse of the urban districts is dumped into the sea from the Sanitary Burges."

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley is also to ask the following questions:—
(i.) How many of the Sewer Flushing Tanks mentioned on pages 23 and 24 of Mr. Oate's Chadwick's Preliminary Report on the Sanitary Condition of Hongkong, dated 16th April, 1902, are now in operation? and how many additional flushing tanks are now in operation for the City sewers?

(ii.) In the report above mentioned Mr. Chadwick offered to consider the question of flushing the Storm Water drains further when a complete plan of the drains was before him, a boottnote states that the plan was then (in 1902) being prepared: was such plan prepared and submitted to Mr. Chadwick? if not, why not? if yes, what further recommendations did he submit? and to what extent have such recommendations been carried out?

(iii.) Is the water of the Nullahs used for flushing the storm water drains as recommended by Mr. Chadwick? if not, why not?
(iv.) Have all unnecessary storm water drains been filled up as recommended by Mr. Chadwick?

(v.) What means exist of flushing and cleansing the storm water drains of the City in the dry season? and what steps are being taken in this dry season to flush and cleanse such drains?

(vi.) What officer or officers are now in charge of (a) the maintenance and (b) the cleaning of (1) the sewers and (2) the storm water drains of the City? and what staff is employed for these works?

(vii.) When was the covered nullah from above Wanchai Market to the sea last cleaned?

(viii.) When were the other storm water drains in the Wan-chai district last cleansed?

(ix.) Have any Sanitary Officers called the attention of the Building Authority to the insanitary condition of the footpaths under verandas and balconies in Queen's Road East in breach of the Verandah regulation? if so, with what result? if not, will the Head of the Sanitary Department do so now?

(x.) Have any Sanitary Officers called the attention of the Engineer in charge of roads to the insanitary condition of the footpaths in Queen's Road East and other parts of the Wanchai District which are maintainable by the Government? if so, with what result? if not, will the Head of the Sanitary Department do so now?

(xi.) Have any Sanitary Officers called the attention of the Engineer in charge of roads to the insanitary condition of Cross Street, Wanchai, where much food is sold, the buyers having to wade through seas of mud in

FOOTBALL.

Hampshires Win the Replayed Tie.

The replayed tie between H. M. S. Hampshire and the D. C. L. I. in the Hongkong Challenge Shield competition took place on Saturday, on the ground of the H. K. C. The teams lined up as follows:—

D. C. L. I.:—Jobson; Bailey and Fife; Holmes, Newman and Gregg; Ryan, Newbold, Smith, Cuimore and Williams.

H. M. S. Hampshire:—Seymour, Morey and Martin; Hayward, Cockham and Gander; St. Crisp, Lee, Friend, Peet and Gilbert.

Referees:—Sergt. A. A. Wilson, the game which followed the usual lines of games in knock-out competitions, was won for the Hampshire, against the prettier and more scientific play of the Cornwall, by sheer hustling methods. They were rare goals for work, and played typical Cup football. The only goal of the game came from Gilbert, who racing along the left wing, placed accurately to Friend who with a first-timer beat Jobson and the D. C. L. I. team. Further determined work by the sailors roused the infantrymen who worried Seymour with a shot that he just managed to put round the post the corner conceded being fruitless.

In the second half the soldiers did good work, the game resolving itself into a struggle between their forwards and the opposing defence. Once did the Cornwall have a chance to equalise. A "free" for hands was taken by Fife but he shot straight to Seymour who put the stopper on the Cornwalls last chance, the game coming to a conclusion with a win for the Hampshire by the only goal scored.

showery weather? if so, with what result? if not, will the Head of the Sanitary Department do so now?

SILIMPONON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied cheap Reats.

at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOCHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.



POST OFFICE.

The Kumano Maru with the American mail ex Manchuria is due to arrive here to-morrow. The Foochow, with the mail from London (via Siberia) of Wednesday the 18th ult., is due to arrive here on Wednesday the 11th inst.

The Devanhia, with the English Mail left Singapore on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 5.30 p.m., and may be expected here on Friday the 13th inst., 10 a.m. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-seas route on the 4th ult. and for despatch overland on the 11th ult.

AMERICAN, Kumano Maru, 9th inst. Siberian, Foochow, 11th inst. English, Devanhia, 13th inst.

MAILED VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Due Shanghai
Feb. 14 Mar. 2.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Straits, Ceylon India via Bombay—Per BOMBAY MARU, 9th inst. 5 p.m.
Bangkok—Per BENVENUE, 9th inst. 5 p.m.
Amoy—Per HONGWAN I, 9th inst. 5 p.m.

SHIBERIAN MAIL: Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobo (Europe via Siberia)—Per AMAZONE, 9th inst., 5 p.m. (To make connection with the Dalny steamer leaving Shanghai on Monday 16th inst. at 1.30 p.m.)

TO-MORROW.

Haiphong and Pukho—Per S. RICKMERS, 10th inst., 8 a.m.
Amoy—WAISHING, 10th inst., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-YANG, 10th Mar., 10 a.m.
Sagam—Per KANAJIRI MARU, 10th inst., 10 a.m.

AMERICAN & CANADIAN AIR MAIL: Shanghai North China Japan via Moji Victoria B.C. Seattle, Wash.—Per BADO MARU, 10th inst., 10 a.m.

French Mail: Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Late Letters 11 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)—Per NERA, 10th Mar., 11 a.m.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per TITAROEM 10th inst., 1 p.m.
Straits—Per TELEMACHUS, 10th inst., 2 p.m.
Japan via Kobo—Per KASHIMA MARU, 10th inst., 2 p.m.
Shanghai, and North China—Per LIANGCHOW, 10th inst. 3 p.m.
Dairen and Newchwang—Per EIGER, 10th inst., 4 p.m.
Shanghai & North China—Per KWONG-SANG, 10th inst. 5 p.m.
Saigon—Per LYEMMOON, 10th inst., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar.

Straits & Ceylon—Per HIRANO MARU, 11th inst., 9 a.m.
Haiphong and Pukho—Per SUNGKIAN, 11th inst. 9 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 11th inst. 10 a.m.
Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 11th inst. 10 a.m.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per KUMANO MARU, 11th inst., 11 a.m.

Australian Mail: Philipine Is.—Per TAMING, 11th inst. 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 12th Mar.

Japan via Moji—Per BANRI MARU, 12th inst., 10 a.m.
Fort Bayard, Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per HUE, 12th inst., 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per LUCHOW, 12th inst., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th Mar.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Brindisi (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).—The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 13th inst., 5 p.m.—Per INDIA, 14th inst., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 14th inst., 1 a.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per DEVANHA, 13th inst., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 15th Mar.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 13th inst., 10 a.m.
Straits and India via Calcutta—Per FOOKSANG, 13th inst., 1 p.m.
Philippines Is.—Per RUBI, 13th inst., 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per YINGHOW, 14th inst., 5 p.m.

MONDAY, 16th Mar.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 15th inst., 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, 17th Mar.

Shanghai & North China—Per SHAO-HSING, 17th inst., 1 p.m.
Philippines Islands—Per TEAN, 17th inst., 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Naples—Per KLEIST, 18th inst., 9 a.m.

German Mail:

POST OFFICE.

ARRIVED.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WEATHER REPORT.

ARRIVED.

On the 9th at 11.10.—A depression has formed to the south of Japan.

The anticyclone has spread to S. Manchuria.

The northern depression has passed into the Pacific.

Pressure has increased moderately

along the east coast of China, and slightly

along the south coast to Cape St. James.

It is nearly stationary over the Philip-

pines.

Moderate S.E. winds are indicated over

the N.W. portion of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours

ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.

Forecast.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Wind.

Wester-

Wind.